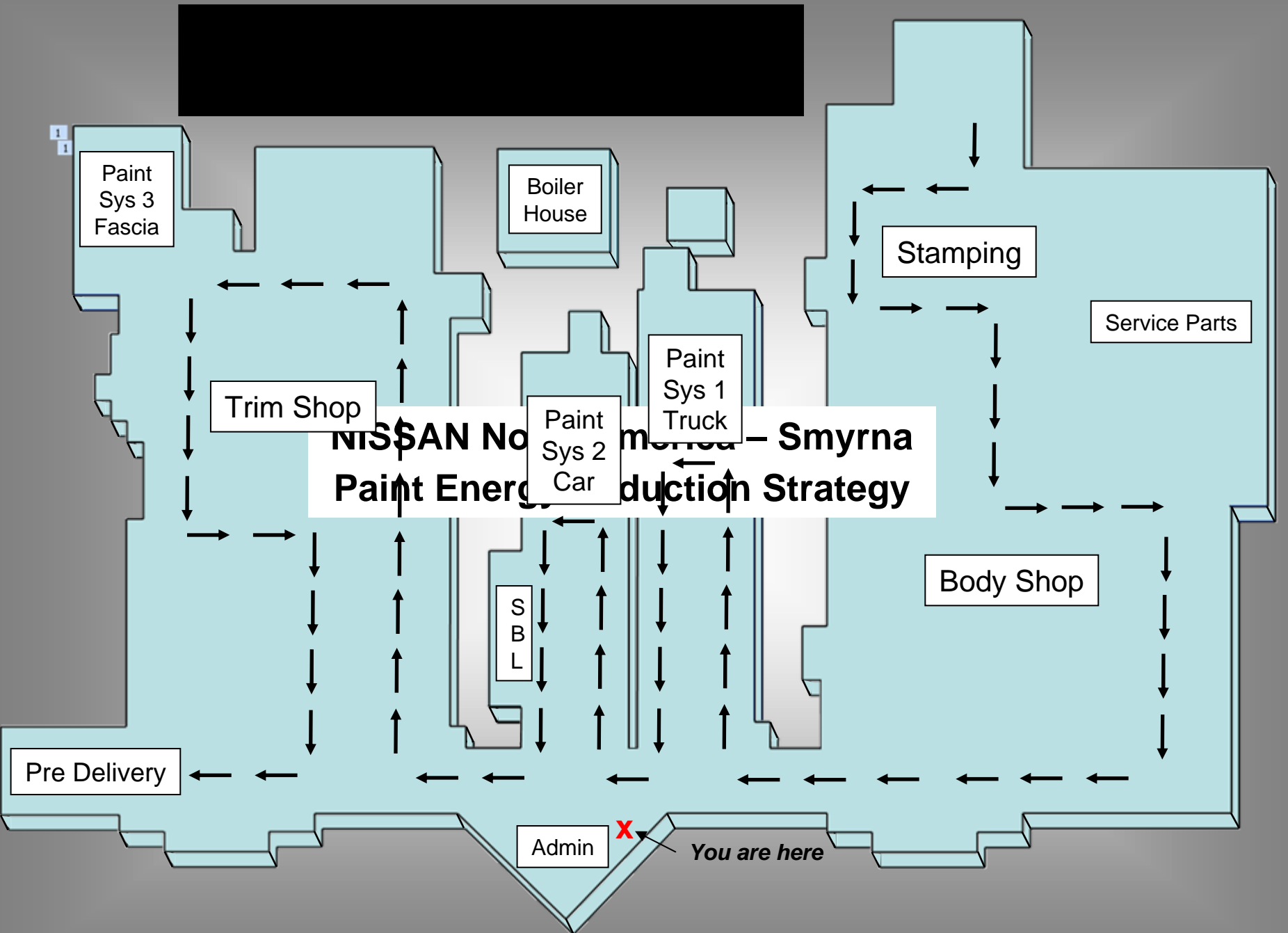


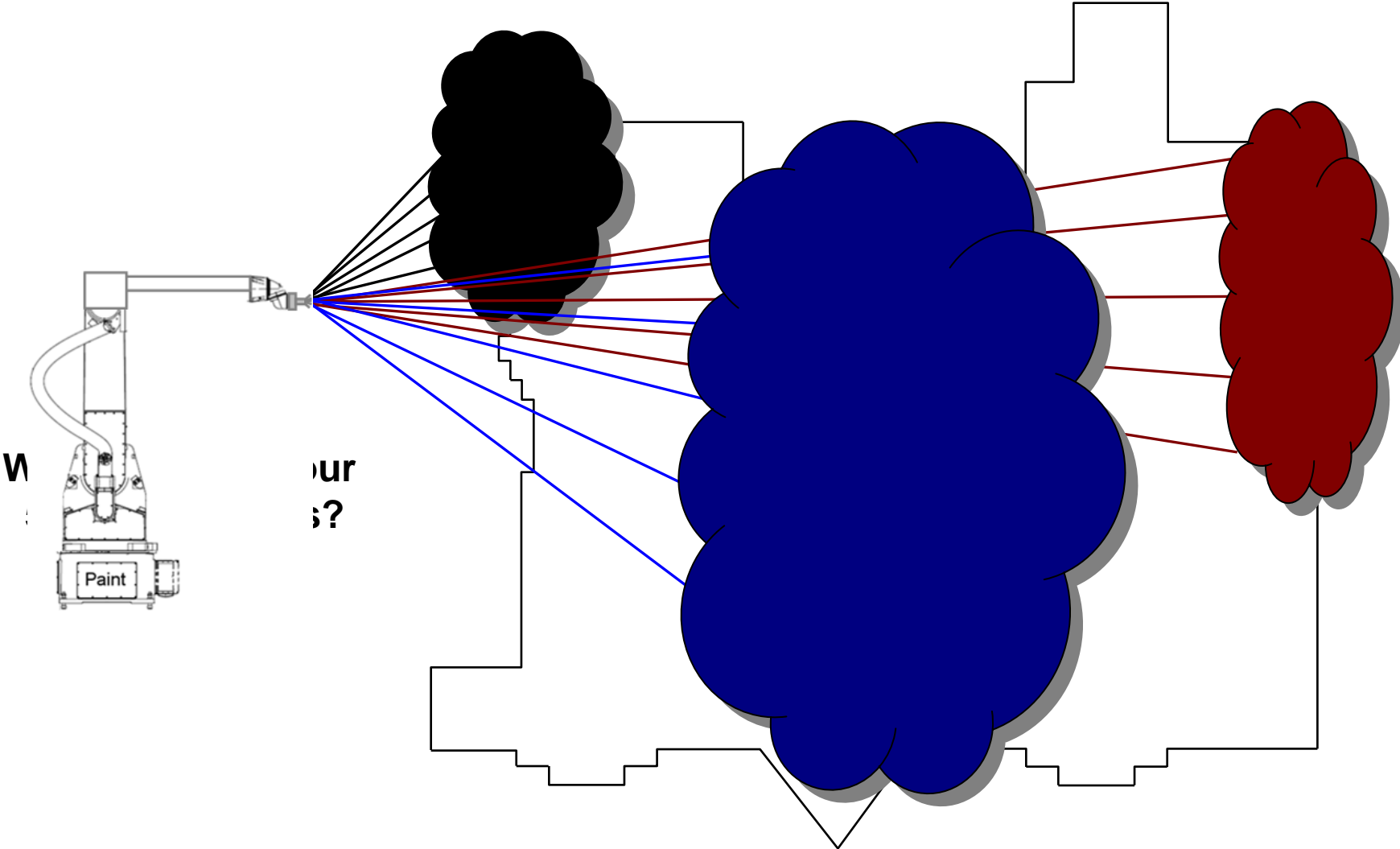
Smyrna Paint Plant Energy Reduction Strategy

by Wade Royal

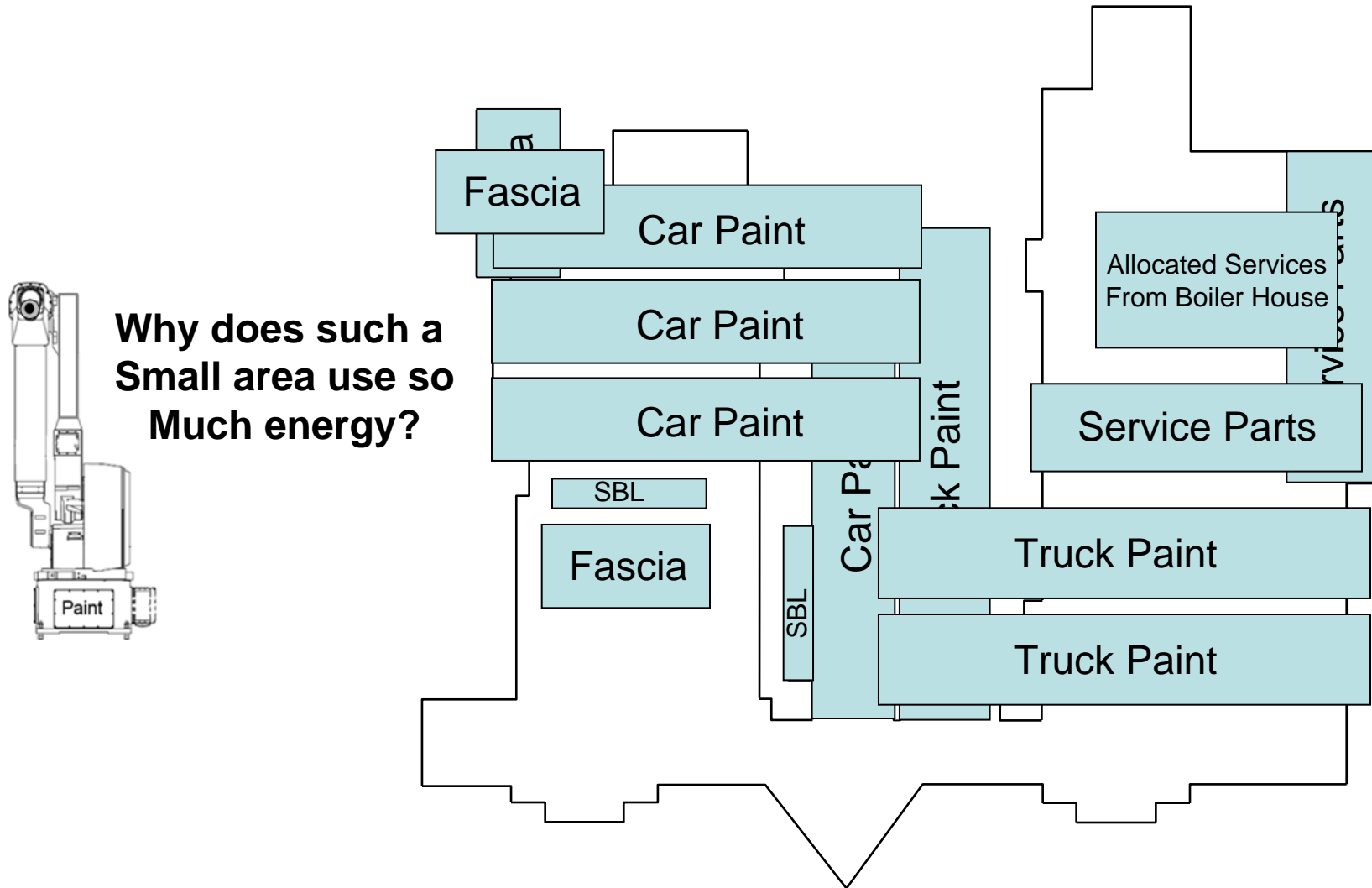




Our 5 Paint Systems Use **70%** of the Energy at **NNA-S**



Our 5 Paint Systems Use **70%** of the Energy at **NNA-S**

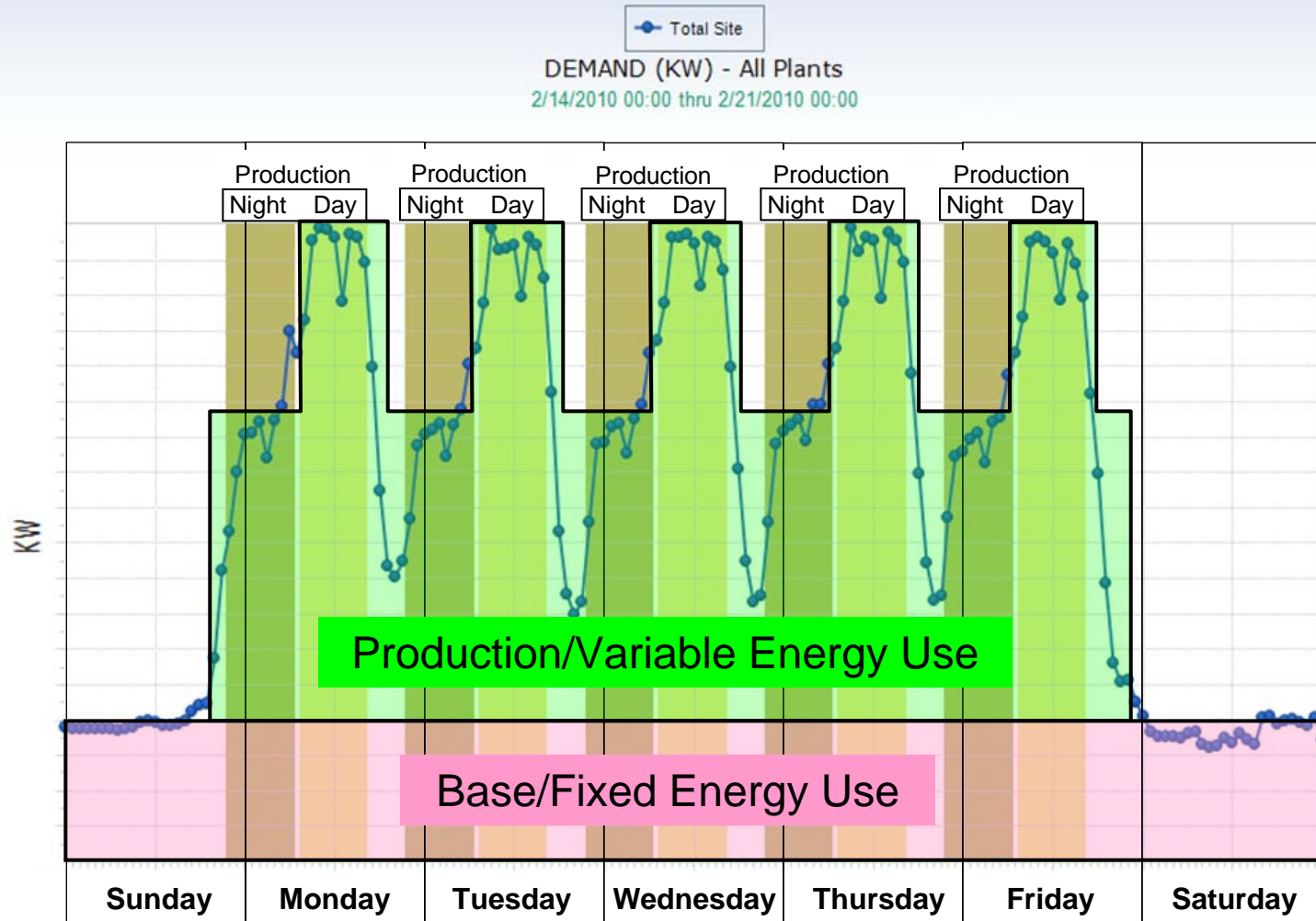


Challenges Include Understanding our Energy Profile

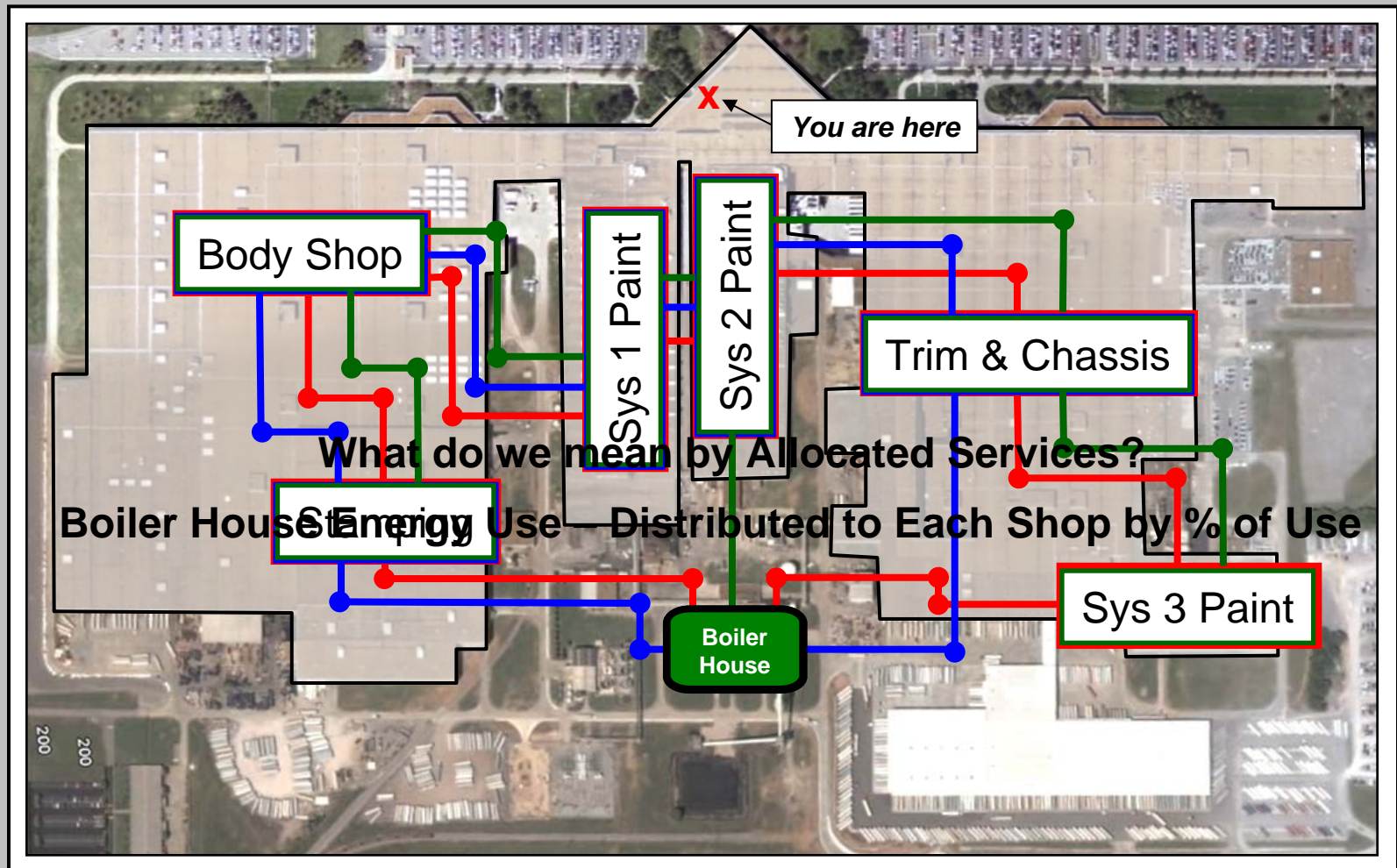
Understanding “Base or Fixed” and “Production or Variable” Energy Usage

Knowing how “Allocated Services” Contribute to Each Shops Energy Usage

ABC
96



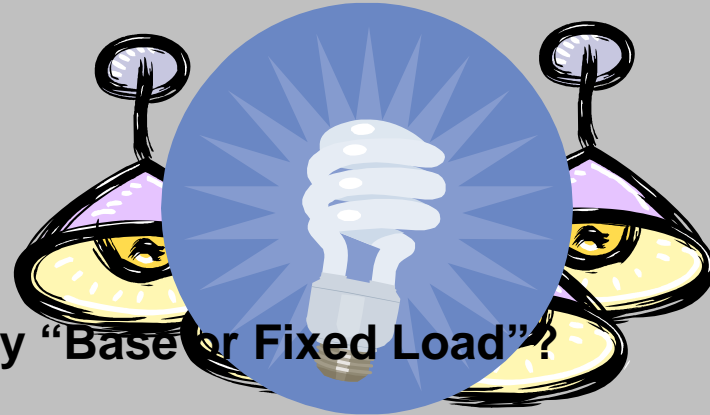
Example – Metered Hourly kW



High Temperature Water
 Chilled Water
 Compressed Air

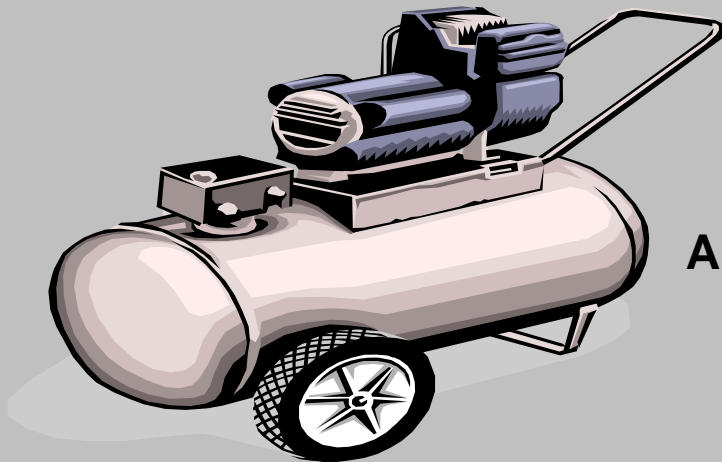
Parking Lot Lights
Exterior Building
Lighting

Storage Security
Lighting
Energy needed to maintain essential processes during Nocturnal Production



So what do we mean by “Base or Fixed Load”?

Minimal Energy Production



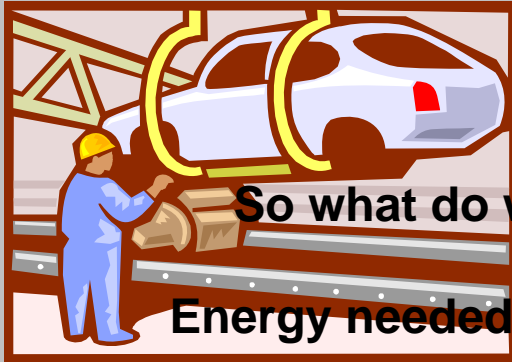
Air Compressors



Circulation Pumps

Base Load Reduction **47%**

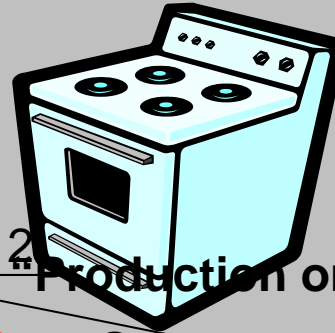
Production or Variable Load Reduction 14%



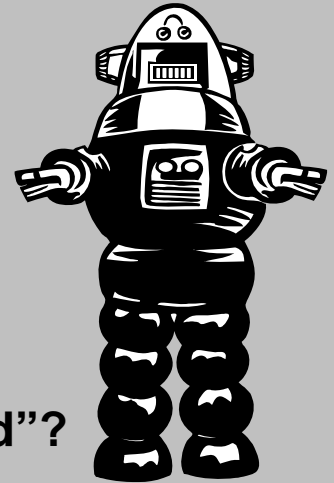
So what do we mean by "Production or Variable Load"?

Energy needed to run essential processes during Production

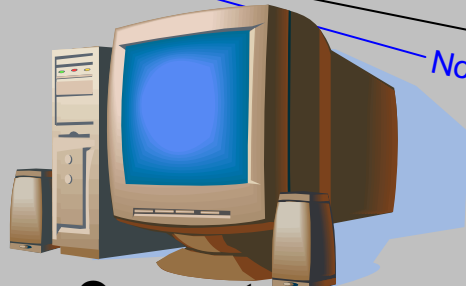
Conveyors



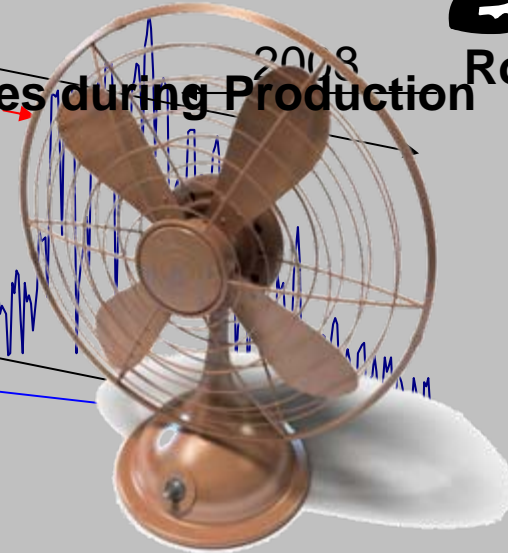
Ovens



Robots



Computers



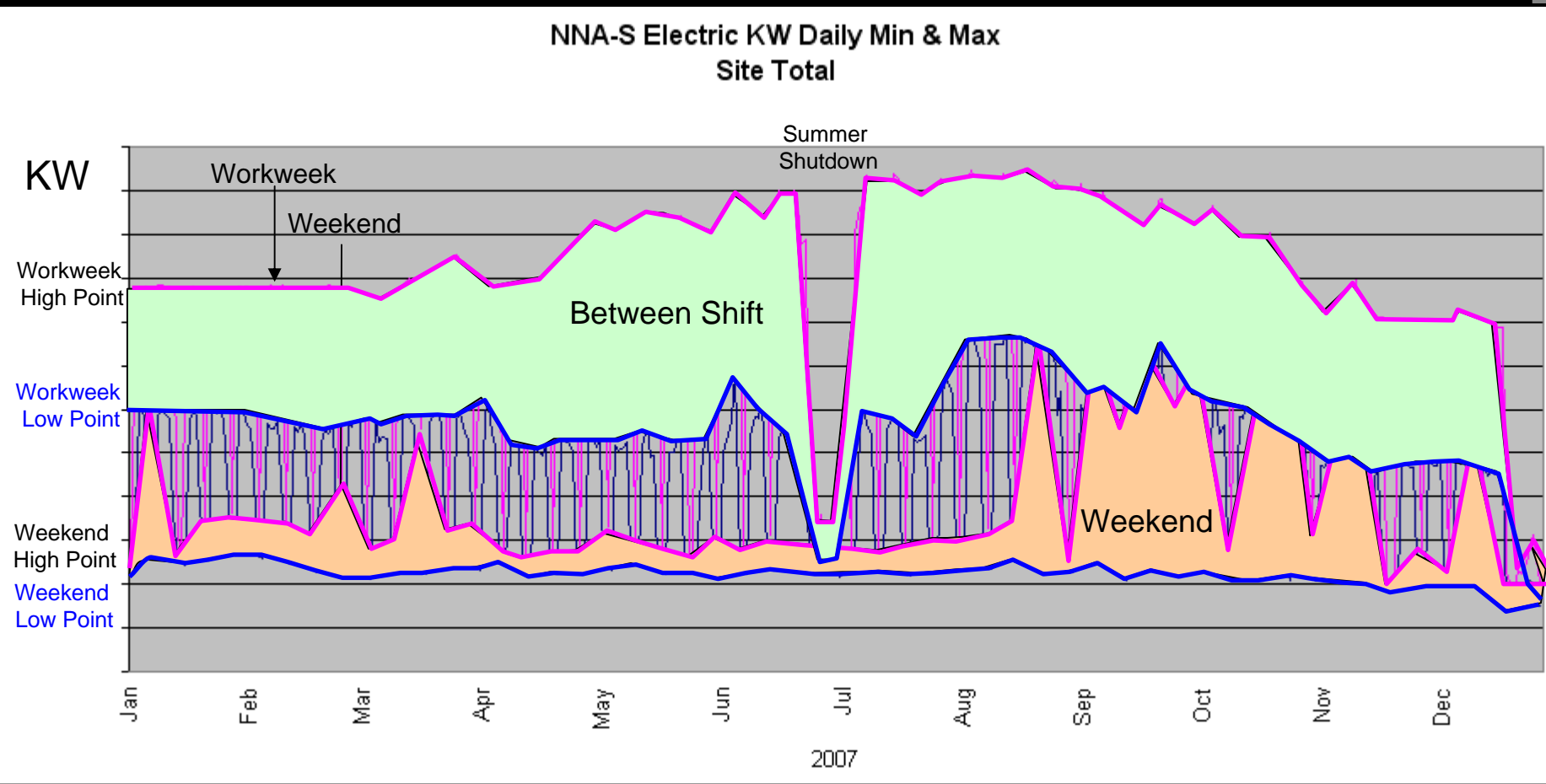
Air Supply Houses

Non Chiller Season

Summer Chiller Season

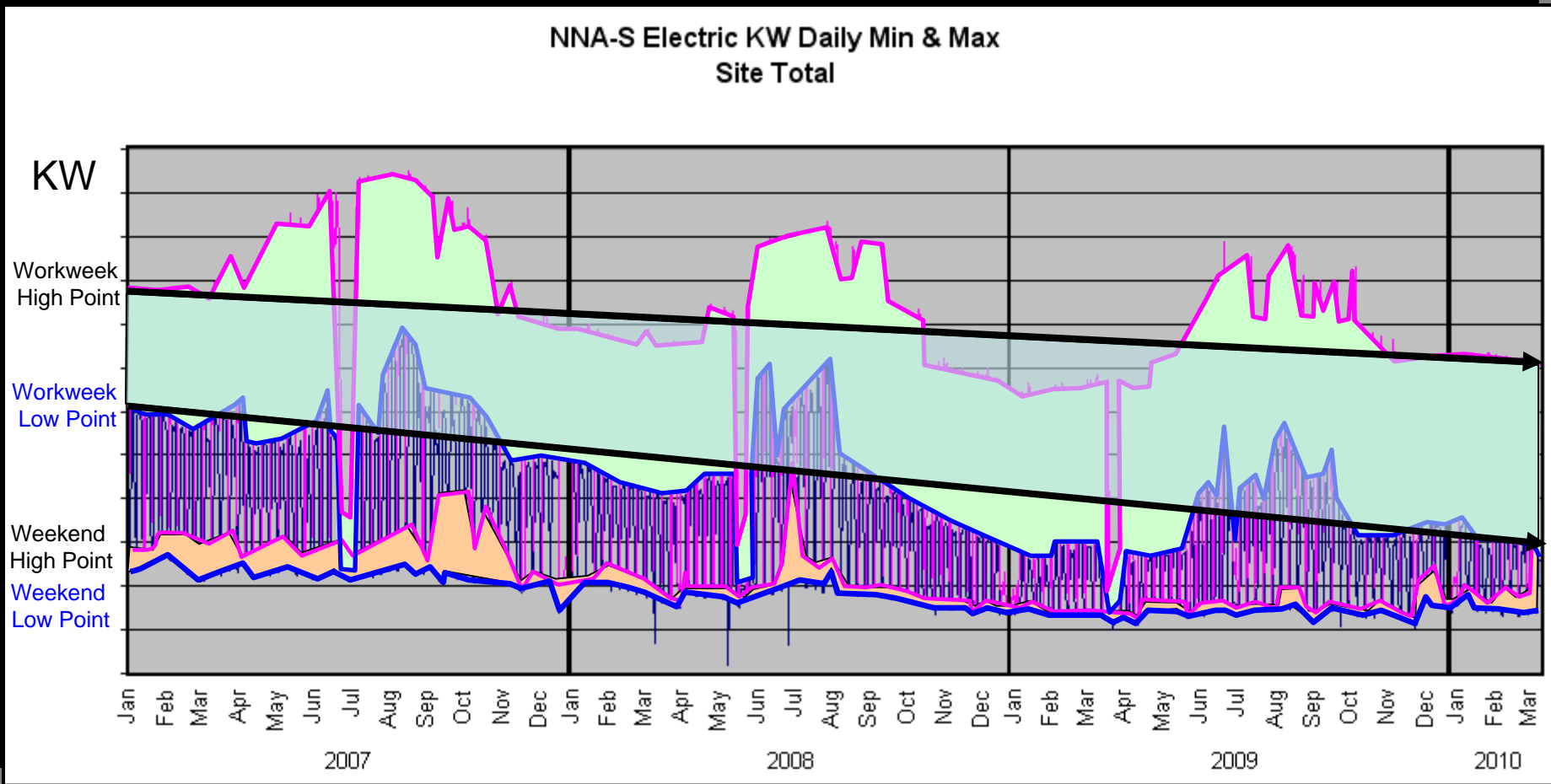
Overall Electric Use Reduction 30%

Measuring Sustainable Changes



Weekday between shift "Turn-Down Efficiency"
Weekend "Maintenance" and "Clean-Up" energy use

Measuring Sustainable Changes



Increasing Weekday “Between Shift Turn-Down Efficiency” while lowering overall use
Decreasing Weekend “Maintenance” and “Clean-Up” energy use to minimum levels

Verification & Validation Through Metering

"A Sample of Measurable Projects at NNA-S Paint"

- Variable Frequency Drives on ASH Supply & Exhaust Fans
- Florescent "High Bay" Lighting in all 3 Paint Systems
- Oven Controls upgrade in System 1
- Variable Frequency Drives on E-Coat Pumps System 1 & 2
- New Controls on the Air Drier for System 2
- Task Lighting addressed with Timer Switches
- Enthalpy Control logic in Air Supply Houses
- Air Cascading into Paint Process Booths
- Elimination of Daily Test Units into Color Booths
- Employee Engagement in Air Supply House Management
- "Air Drier" to Dew Point Sensor from a Timer Control
- Space Temps set to seasonal Set-Points
- Air Leak repair program initiative
- Hourly KW Alarm monitoring

Challenges & Actions

Focus on ways to operate efficiently, to squeeze the most out of every operating hour

Shut-Down Booths at Lunch, Enthalpy Controls on Air Houses, “Test Unit” evaluation, Employee engagement

Understand the common energy use between Systems and work to Maximize Opportunities

Comparing operating time vs. output and knowing

**Metering has Allowed Our
Decisions to be Data Driven**

Being able to Model adjustments to the Manufacturing

Schedule to support decision making on how to achieve desired output with the least amount of input

We developed a “Planning Tool” that gives us the flexibility to model Energy Use vs. Operating Patterns

Expose opportunities, large and small, and
“Strike while the Iron is Hot”

Once identified, Implement Projects

